But in 1718 and 1765 the premium was as high as affect guineas per cont. "To return three per cent for East Indian or Channel convoy, five per cent for West India convoy and seven per cent if with convoy for the voyage and arrives." At other times, the insurance varied from seven to tweive per cent. with a like clause to return a proportional part if convoy is taken, until 1763, when the premium was two and one-half per cent; and from 1767 to 1747, but two per cent.

These invoices contained, literally, an assortment of almost every conceivable thing for apparel and personal use, with not a few for ornament—ory goods, hardware, nails, spices, hemp, steel, coals, grindstones, window glass, crockery and China ware, ropes, empty bottles, pewter and brass ware, hooks, felt hats, &c., &c.

Among the dry goods were many articles not known by the same name at the present day—allpeens, ballading (sewing silk), death-heads (buttons), garlix, goshee, grozet, prushinetts, tandems, spriggs, &c., &c. Linens were staple articles; the quantity was not only large, but the quality ran through at least half a dozen numbers, with corresponding prices. Many of them are named as French linens, and some as Irish cloths, and while these are imported in large packages, we have new and then "on ps. cotten Holland. No. 1." at fifteen and three-quarter pence, and "two ps. No. 2." at nineteen pence—evidently the commencement of that manufacture which has since nearly filled the civilized world—cotten shirting. Ribbons, like nalls, are classed as four-penny, six-penny, tenpenny, &c., &c. Single ribbons (of only one color, probably), 8d, cost six shillings, and 12d. eleven shillings and sixpence; while a 4d. paduasoy cost nine shillings, and 6d. satin fifteen shillings, and 12d. eleven shillings, and sixpence; while a 4d. paduasoy cost nine shillings, and 6d. satin fifteen shillings, and 8. cape (Italian), fifty-four yards, No. 1, cost fifty-eight shillings, and No. 7, four pounds. Thread lace, No. 1, cost five and a half pence. No. 13, two shillings and sixpence. These are the wholesale prices in London, in sterling mency. How much was added to convert them into our currency and afford the importers a profit, we have no means of knowing. Some articles certainly did not stop short of one hundred per cent.

The books imported were entirely religious or scientific, mostly the for-mer. Of twenty-six different works, at one time, twenty-one were on prac-tical religion, and seventeen, includ-ing one on astronomy, and one on im-provement of the mind, were written by Doct. Watts.

ing one on astronomy, and one on improvement of the mind, were written by Doot. Watts.

Among articles partly useful and partly ornamental, knee buckles and shoe buckles held a prominent place among the men—as did "barly-corn necklaces" and "London lettered gartering" among the women. Jewsharps, for music, marked distinctly the advance of the fine arts. While pipes, for smoking—four hundred and seventy-four and a half of which came over in one ship—and with twenty pounds of nutmegs, four pounds of clanamon, four pounds of cloves, four pounds of mace, bottled beer, punch howls of four quants capacity, and "two-hundred and ninety-six pounds of best snuff in 642 bottles, at the rate of 12 lbs. in 26 bottles," costing forty-two pounds ten shillings and sixof best snuff in 642 bottles, at the rate of 13 lbs. in 26 bottles, costing forty-two pounds ten shillings and sixpence—told the insidious, but sure, inroads which luxury was making in the simple habits of our grandsires and granddames. Loaf sugar was brought over at seventy-four shillings for the hundred weight (a debenture being allowed of fourteen shillings and sixpence—bus we have not noticed ten as imported once during the full term of fourteen years. Coals and grindstones were both shipped by the chaldron, while nalls of every size, description and quality, are invariably charged by the thousand, and not by weight—2d at thirteen pence, up to six shillings and threepence for 20d. Meanwhile, perhaps, an editor may feel an interest in knowing that the London price of foolscap—(which, of course, he never wears), was cleven shillings, and sometimes tweive and sixpence. Manufacturers of paper may also learn that potts were eight shillings, eight and sixpence, and nine and sixpence, relatively, for numbers 4, 3, and 2. The orthography of these documents is much too variable to be received as the standard of the England language in that day. Bays (baise), chape (shape), tax (tacks), rhiem (ream—riem, by the way, is good Dutch), with other peculiarities, give no very high

(chape), tax (tacks), rhiem (reamriem, by the way, is good Dutch), with
other peculiarities, give no very high
opinion of the early clerks to London
and Bristol merchants. In one invoice
(1759) we find the following entry:
"The children's morocco shees are
two dozen short, as we could not procure any more in time"; and in another (1764)—"You wrote for twelve
large Bibles at thirteen shillings—there
are nose at that price. We have therefore sent six, of two sizes that come
nearest to your price. The Bibles
printed in Scotland, we cannot send,
as there is a penalty on their being
sold in London."
(Based on an editorial in the Nor-

penned in Scotland, we cannot send as there is a penalty on their being sold in London."

(Based on an editorial in the Norwich Courier of November 17, 1852.)

Shipbuilding, which had been the fundation of the prosperity of West Chelsea, flourished during this period. In 1800 a beautiful ship of 400 tons withen, the Oliver Ellsworth, was tanched from Willet's shippard on the west side of the Thames river. Just a year before this date the Courier and contained the following account of the Isunching of the sloop of war. Trumbull, built at the same yard for the federal government:

"Yesterday, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, the Trumbull, sloop of war, was launched from Mr. Jedediah Willet's Ship Yard in this place. She want into the water with the most easy tid graceful motion, smid the acclamations of thousands of spectators. Her appearance on the water was leautiful and majestic, and commanded; the admiration of the best judges. She is completely coppered, is plerced for 18 guns, and will be commanded by David Jewett. Log.

"The steady and majestic movement of the ship, the immense crowd of spectators of this and neighboring towns, which occupied the surrounding wharves and eminences, the rejected huzzas, which seemed to rend the air, formed a scene never hefore witnessed in this place.

"She was immediately warped up to the Ship Yard Wharf, from whence the took her departure."

"The interesting scene was honored."

"She was immediately warped up to the Ship Yard Wharf, from whence the took her departure." The interesting scene was honored by the presence of His Excellency Governor Trumbull.

Her figurehead is a good representation of the illustrious statesman viose name she bears. It represents the Governor in the attitude of drawing his sword, as if in the act of defecting the American Ensign, which is furled upon his right side, resting upon the skirt of his coat, while his left foot is supported by the muzzle of a carnon, and his right advanced and supported by an elegant scroll. The carving upon her stern and galleries is allowed by every one to be complete. In a word, it is but justice to say, she is as fine a ship of her size as any in the Nazy.

is as fine a ship of her size as any in the Navy.

'The carved work was executed under the direction of Mr. Daniel N. Train from New York, a young gentleman of much professional abilities, and who bid fair, in a short time, to be a complete artist in the science of Sculpture.

'Nor must we here be silent, respecting the good conduct of the master builder, Mr. Jed. Willet, a person of much genius and abilities in naval architecture, who has thus, in a very silent period, presented his country with so fine a ship."



Norwich as Viewed from Sunnyside in 1853

catty is said to have been the firm back building eracted in Norwich. It is not known when it was built, or by hom. Occupied before the Revolution as a public house, it was after wards well known as an auction standard was caulding telds us that another cld hotel stood in Water street, nearly in the rear of the Merchants' bank in the its upper story of a level with Main street." In 1892 Ralph Bolle of the hotel known as the Chelsee Caffee House The Merchants' hote ou Main street, in the present Austin block, was built in 1737.

Church street was called Upper or Third street. Here, in 1800, lived Shubael Broed, Nathaniel Peabody, Rev. John Tyler, and Dr. Lemuel Beswell.

The principal householders on the west side of the river were Elljah Horrick, Jedediah Willett, Dewey Bromley, Thomas Gavvitt, Septimus Cark, Stephen Story, and Luther Edgerton, all engaged in shipbuilding, or in some business pearly connected with it. A rope walk had been established in West Chelsea, comprising everything east of Franklin square, was known as Swallow-all. There was no road to Greeneville, East Main street was acrow and crooked, with wells, fences, suops and houses extending far into the present street. Franklin street and

sops and houses extending far into he present street. Franklin street and swell avenue formed the road to isbon. An editorial in the Norwich curier of May 25, 1885, describes the maining up of this part of Chelsea as

Illows:

The work of digging up both sides of Main street, east of the Wauregan, by two Aqueduct companies—though a twersally pronounced a public nuisbance—has resulted in the discovery of rettain relics of the elder day, which are not without interest. At the corter, by the Norwich Bank, some four or five feet under ground, was found one of the old wooden pipes laid in the year 1798, by the first Aqueduct company formed in this city, who brought water from springs in, the rear of the present residence of Col. George L. Farkins. The pipe was in a good state of preserviation. Directly in front of our office, under the crosswalk, the water from a country left deep, with eight feet of water, which was formerly used by the occupants of the old Lathrop house, which stood right in the center of the present street.

"It is within the recollection of man," of our citizens when the ground all treasure the vientity on the result side.

of our citizens when the ground all crough the vicinity on the south side of East Main street was universally riled Swallow all, on account of the conds, from the Shetucket and the foods from the Shetucket and the block which runs in the rear of Frank-lin street. The street was altered in-the treet. The street was altered in-the present shape in 1820, by Dr. Wm. P. Eaton, who removed houses, invelled the steep hill which stood at the corner, made a good road and three Franklin square into its present from. In 1831 Chapman's block, where the Bulletin office is located, was built, and the street soon filled up with buildings." Between 1790 and 1800 the section of the town lying around Chelsea Parade,

Between 1790 and 1800 the section of the town lying around Chelsea Parade, then known simply as the Little Plain, was brought into notice. Building lots were purchased and houses built upon its borders, but the central portion lay untilled and unfenced and was popu-larly known as "Adgate's three-square

In 1797 Joseph Perkins and Thomas Fanning, who owned land upon its borders, undertook to clear this cen-tral area of all claims and incum-brances, and, having effected this, conreyed the fee as a free gift to the own. The preamble of the deed reads

as follows:
"We, Thomas Fanning and Joseph
Perkins, both of Norwich, for and in
consideration of the good will we have
and do bear to the inhabitants of the and do bear to the inhabitants of the Town of Norwich, and in consideration of the desire we have that said inhabitants may continually and at all times be furnished and accommodated with a free, open, unincumbered piece of land or ground, convenient for a public Parade or Walk, do give, grant, remise, release and forever quit claim unto Dector Joshua Lathrop, one of the principal inhabitants of said town, and to all the rest of the inhabitants of said Town of Norwich in their corporate capacity, and to their successors forever, for the use and purpose of ors forever, for the use and purpose of a Public Parade or open Walk, to be unincumbered with any kind of building or buildings, public or private, or nulsance whatever, and for no other

purpose. "Dated 5th day of April, 1797."

The first house of any note to be built in this section of the town was built by Captain Henry Billings in 1785. This was later occupied as a store by Uriah Rogers & Son, but in 1814 hecame the home of the Rev. Alfred Mitchell, and here his son, Donald C. Mitchell was here.

G. Mitchell, was born.

This house stood back of the residence of Henry A. Tirrell.

Another house, long occupied by the Dunham family, stood near the present corner of Washington and Sachem streets.

The brick house, now the parsonage of the Park church, was built in 1783 and 1790 and immediately advertised as "The Teel House, sign of General Washington." It was noted for its fine hall, where entertainments of various kinds were contentainments of various kinds were contentainments. lous kinds were given. In 1797 it was dvertised for sale "on the central lain between the town and Landing,

The western road to Chelses Landing as also improved about this time, and new section thrown open. On the ver side of the street a house had an built in 1750 by Elijah Lathrop, his house was afterwards moved to location further down the street, where it is still standing, occupied by this Brewer. Between 1795 and 1809 ouses were built by Samuel Woodridge, Theodore Barrell and John crnett. The Breed family residence at the lower end of Washington street a said to be the oldest house now revaining in Chelsea. It was built about 1760 by Gershom Breed.

At the opening of the nineteenth entury there were three churches sit-gated in Chelsea. The services of the Second Congregational church, organ-ned in 1751 as the Sixth society, were

corner for their mail. But in 1803 the postoffice of Chelsea Landing was established, with Jacob DeWitt as the first postoffice undoubtedly helped also to loosen the ties between the two settlements.

The first local newspaper, the Norwich Packet, had been started in 1773 by the firm of Robertsons & Trumbull, wich Packet, had below the firm of Robertsons & Trumbull, their printing office being "at the foot of the Green, near the Court House," until July, 1775, when it was removed to a new building "near the Meeting House," which continued to be known for fifty years as Trumbull's printing office,

For nearly twenty years the Packet was the only Norwich paper, but in the foreign and Domestic Intelligence, together with such original productions, &c., as shall be thought deserving of public mention.

being held in a frame building on the site of the present stone church, the Rev. Walter King being the pastor.

Christ Episcopal church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Tyler, one of sixteen columns, the dimensions

For Publishing a Weekly Paper To Be Entitled CHELSEA COURIER.

ing of public mention.
4. The price to subscribers will be one dollar and sixty-seven cents per annum, exclusive of postage.

"The future welfare of our injure
5. One-half of the subscription will country requires that the nation which

twenty years after the establishment of ands.

The western road to Chelses Landing as also improved about this time, and now section thrown open. On the ver side of the street a house had in built in 1730 by Elijah Lathrop, his house was afterwards moved to location further down the street, where it is still standing, occupied by this Breet.

The western road to Chelses Landing had been obliged and publisher, the same proprietor, editor, oment generally stimulates to great exempt a people of the Landing had been obliged and publisher, the same proprietor, editor, and publisher, the same press and type. The first issue of the Courier contained the following "Proposal:"

PROPOSAL

The western road to Chelses Landing had been obliged and publisher, the same press and type. The first issue of the Courier contained the following "Proposal:"

OF

OF

THOMAS HUBBARD

For Publishing a Weekly Paper

The western road to Chelses Landing had been obliged and publisher, the same proprietor, editor, ment generally stimulates to great exertion. Of course, the Editor requests to postoffice of Chelses Landing was establishement of coming out under a different name, the coming out under

EDITOR.

War with England was declared by the United States on June 19, 1812. All activity in the way of commerce on the Thames ceased at once, giving place to a period of anxiety, depression, and gloom. An effective blockade of the river was maintained for about two years, and New London and other places on the Sound were in constant fear of an assault. A call for troops went forth as follows:

"NEW CORPS Enlisted for ONE YEAR!!!

"I Military Cap, & Blankets—per year, will be given to every able bod-ied man, from the age of 18 to 45, who shall enlist for ONE YEAR

in the 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry: the government have also provided good feed, other articles of Clothing. Arms, Ammunition and Medicines, for the Soldier, a Physician will attend him in case of sickness, and if he should be disabled in the service of his Country, he will be entitled to a pension.

"DAVID TRACY, Jun. "2d Lieut., 37th Regiment, U. S. Infantry.

"Rendesvous, Cheisea Landing, May
11, 1812.

"N. B.—Musicians wanted immediately."

"ATTENTION" Every bold recruit!

Fon't be afraid or skittish.

Put go with me to Canada.

And learn to fight the British.

Ltil'a boys are saucy dogs, you know.

Ceme soil their jackets—pray do;

Ball any Lobster in a pot,

'Twill look as gay as they do.

Lon't be afraid to meet the slaves,

Who look so fisming red. Sir. Lon't be afraid to meet the slaves, Who look so fisming red, Sir, Tho' Bull may dress his soldiers fine. I've often seen them dead, Sir. A real soldier fears not death, To meet him oft his trade is, He'll fight a battle when you please, And then he'll kiss the ladies. Come, then, my boys, enlist at once, To fight with slaves the free go, Good bounty, pay, and clothing, too, You'll find with.

Sergeant GREGO.

Sergeant GREGO,
25th Reg., U. S. A.
"N. B.—Every able bedied man between 18 and 50 years of age will be accepted. Minors who enlist will be allowed four days for reflection, during which time they may withdraw it.

ng which time they may withdraw in In August, 1814, the English made In August, 1814, the English mace on unsuccessful attack upon Storing-ton. Had it been successful, it would doubtless have been followed by an attack upon Norwich, which offered great temptations for such an attack.

great temptations for such an attack. I'ere were several valuable mills for the manufacture of paper and cotton cleth, an arsenal for the reproduction of gun-carriages, and in the river and harbor were three ships of war, lying be, pless, together with a crowd of disvantled merchant vessels.

The situation was considered very citical, and preparations had been rade to meet it. In pursuance of orders from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the several regiments of mposing the Third Brigade, had been closely inspected, and directed to hold themselves in readiness for services at a moment's warning. Signal points like Lantern Hill, and if it sideald be found necessary to give an alarm, tar barrels were to be burned on them, and the artillery companies were directed to fire three times in quick succession.

The news of peace came suddenly, and great were the relacings. Preparations were at once made for the revival of business. The idle ships in the harbor made haste to resume their gear; the last of them, the Macedonian, salled for New London on April 4th.

Although some of the manufacturing interests of Norwich had received an Impetus from the needs of the time.

Although some of the manufacturing interests of Norwich had received an impetus from the needs of the time, the general business of the town had teen thoroughly depressed. So much so, indeed, that it remained almost without expects or improvement for

so indeed, that it remained almost without growth or improvement for saveral years. From 1800 to 1820 the population increased only 148.

But during this time the era of steam nevigation had commenced. The Norwich Courier, in its issue of October 15, 1816, announced: "2 o'clock p. m.—We stop the press to announce the strival at this port of the new Steam Ecat Connecticut, Capt. Bunker," &c. In 1817 a regular line of steamers superseded the old packet system, with its days of uncertainty, when a trig to New York was keely to consume the better part of a week. sume the better part of a week.

THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

How Youth Were Bound Out to Service-Advertisements for Runaways Which Disclose in What Esteem or Disesteem They Were Held,

In a new land, where laborers and servants are scarce, everyone must do his part. There must be blacksmiths, coopers, sheemakers, mechanics everywhere. There were no trade schools, and boys desiring to learn a trade were obliged to serve an apprenticeship of from three to seven years before they were considered competent to carry on business on their own account. During the first years of their apprenticeship they received only their board in return for their services, living in the family of their employer, and often being given much employer, and often being given much kindly care and training.

Ran away from the Subscriber on the Inst. an apprentice boy maned JOHN TRAIN, in the 18th year of his age, about 4 feet ten inches high, tolerably well set, and quite a TIPPY—hrown long hair, were and took with him, one red cloth coat, one striped gingham dittot and one other striped gingham dittot and one other striped goat, and one pair trousers of the same—one pair kersymeer pea creen colored breeches. One pair tendered the pantalogue, one pair two cloth trousers and one white ruffled shirt, commonly wears a pudding in his cravat—one pair white selk slockings, one pair plated ditto, one pair white notion, and several pair of other cotton and worsted ditto, a black sword came, one large spotted bandanna bandkerchief, one stampt ditto, representing the Tutelar Saints, tippy shoes, rather talkative—has worked in the subscriber's paper-mill some years, and was seen in company with a certain Ebequezer Ames, a tall old batchelor, by profession a miller. Said apprentice also wore a tippy" black hast and a smail gold watch in his pocket; has a ringworm on his left temple and his left jawbone, has a large scar from the cut of an ax, on one of his feet, near his anche.

Whoever will take up said appren-

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

whoever will take up said apprentice and return him to his said master shall receive the above reward, and all necessary charges.

CHRIS LEFFINGWELL.

Norwich, in Connecticut Sept. 5th, 1798.

One Dollar Reward.

Ran away from the subscribed on the night following the ninth inst, an indented hey named Joseph P. Langford about eighteen years of age, is of a light complexion, and has light hair, and carried away with him one mixed coloured great coat, one blue broadcloth straight bodied do, one chouded nankeen do, one Lendon brown vest, one Mersailles do, one checked gingham do, one pair of London Brown trowsers, one pair of London Brown trowsers, one pair of nankeen do, three pair tow-cloth do, two Holland skirts, two checked linnen do, one musiln handkerchief, one Bandanna do, one pair of Cotton Stockings, one pair of thread do, one napped hat and two pair of Shres.—Wheever will return said Boy to his master, shall receive ONE DOLLAR reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring, employing or carrying off said apprentice on penalty of the law.

ELIJAH TRACY. One Dollar Reward.

Lisbon. One Cent Reward.

Ranaway Geo. W. Collins An indented boy, 13 years of age, a light complexion, full face, middling height. Wore away a dark fustian jacket, satinct pantaloons, and blue cloth cap. I ot reward.

Runaway—Benoni Jordan.

Run away from the Subscriber on the first Instant, an apprentice boy, named Benoni Jordan, had on when he went away, a grey coat, white shirt, old patched overhalls, spotted stockings, nankeen jacket; is eighteen years old, bushy light colored hair, stocky built, something of a down look, about middling stature, and sometimes calls his name Tuckerman. This is to forbid all masters of vegsels and others from harboring or dealing with, or carrying off said boy on penalty of the law. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber shall have six cents reward and no charges gaid.

JOHN HUSTON. Runaway-Benoni Jordan.

Runaway-Samuel Roath. About 19 years of age, 5 foet 8 inches high, has a very losy gate, a bashful look, and a savage disposition. 0 mills reward.

NATHAN CHAMPLIN.

Run away-Duty Underwood. Ran away from the subscriber on the night following the 23d day of March inst. an apprentice boy, named DUTY UNDERWOOD, seventeen years DUTY UNDERWOOD, seventsen years of age, about five feet six inches high. Whoever will take up said Runaway and return him to me, shall have SIX CENTS reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid trading with, harboring or concealing said Runaway upon the penalty of the law. Dated at Voluntown, March 21st, 1797.

JONAS PORTELO. JONAS PORTELO.

Runaway-Elizabeth Corey. An apprentice girl in the 17th year of her age "she has dark trair—her feet turn out." Two cents reward, no charge paid.

NATHANIEL BARBER.

Runaway Thomas Robinson. Mulatto apprentice boy, "of a mid-dling face and long hair" 19 yrs old, a weaver by trade; had on 'a Grey Coat, Walstcoat, and Overalls and Pelt Hat." 6 cents reward and no charges paid. PERO MOODY, Preston.

Runaway-Azarlah Randall. An indented boy, "fourteen years of age, dark complection, and black hair.

—He has lost the fore flager of his right hand—he were away a dark coloured short Jacket and coating trowsers, &c." 12 cents reward, no charges paid.

A CRITICAL PERIOD.

Dissatisfaction from 1820 to 1837 Resulted in an Endeavor to Have Nerwich Town and West Chelsea Set Off as Separate Towns-The Two Petitions-The Limits of the City Fixed by the Legislature in May, 1827.

The years from 1820 to 1836 mark
the critical period in the history of
Norwich. Up to this date the old
settlement around the green, extending
to the east "around town" to Harland's corner and to the west up to
Bean Hill, had maintained its suppremacy as the business center, as
the seat of the political government,
and as the court and county seat; and
it was also the postoffice center.

It has been shown in what has previously been said that the village site
of Old Norwich from 1720 to 1784 was
the center of all the surrounding village sites, even including that of Chelsea. It was the center of trade for a
large rural community.

All of us who love Norwich with its
traditions and history of 250 years
must realize that this center, two miles
from tidewater, was not the natural
geographic center of business for the
Greater Norwich of the future, which
we fondly hope may be an accomplishod fact in the course of the next generation, when more active growth takes
place, and the village site of Chelsea, now the city of Norwich, shall
have spread in all directions, and completely amalgamating the surrounding
village site of Thamesville, the West
Side, the East Great Plain, the Falls,
Old Norwich (now Norwich Town and
Bean Hill, Yantie, Taftville, Greeneville, Long Society, the East Side
(Preston), Laurel Hill, Sunnyside, Poquetanuck, and Hallville.

When this has been accomplished,
the petty fealousies and sectional strift
which have been too characteristic of
the history of Norwich for the last 100
years will have entirely disappeared;
and until this is accomplished we
ought all to realize that what is of
real benefit to one section of the town
or city really benefits the whole town
and city. This is no new idea as will
be seen from the following quotation
from the Norwich Courier of fas2, the
time of the heated discussions of this
critical period;

"This is literally the era of projects. Scarcely a week passes without there being some new scheme started by our

